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# -- Sixteen Pages--

Indiana Republican Editors. twentieth annual meeting of the In-Republican Editorial Association will be held at the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 21 and 22. The annual dinner and informal reception will be given Thursday evening, with busip. m. All members are urged to come Thursday evening prepared to remain until the close of the meeting. Subjects of importance will be discussed. All the editors of Republican papers in the State are invited to come and unite with the organization at this meeting. Bring your ladies, may enjoy the social features of the meeting. Special rates have been made for the party and it is desired that all who may arrive late in the afternoon will notify the secretary of their intention of being present CHAS. E. WILSON, President.

J. A. KEMP, Sec. I. R. E. A.

The retail grocers in Atlanta, Ga., have ntered into an agreement to require all ask credit to state their monthly to make each month, with the names of those with whom they traded for the two preceding years. This arrangement may have its embarrassing features. but it seems to be fair to all concerned.

Canadian statesmen are greatly excited because the ways and means committee is not considering Canada in making a new tariff. It is reported that the bonding privithe Canadian Pacific Railroad will be revoked in the new tariff enables that road, with its heavy subsidies, to transport goods at lower rates than the American lines can afford, and thus the bonding arrangement is a discrimination, against lines in which the government is interested.

The recent decision of a court in Denver declaring the legality and binding force of gold contracts shows how quickly some popular vagaries go to pieces when brought of law and common sense. No sane mind and a modicum of intelligence would claim that a special contract payable in gold was not as valid and binding as a special contract payable in wheat or anything else. Considering that the atmosphere of Denver is loaded down with free-silver sentiment, the local judge deserves some credit for throwing out of court the plea filed by a free-silver lawyer, though he could not have done otherwise without going in the face of the law.

The township trustees have voted to ask the Legislature to restore the levy for the support of schools to 16 cents on each \$100 on each \$100 over the present levy, and 22,514 on the present valuation. against \$1,372,279 from the 16-cent levy on the old valuation. The levy proposed by the would, yield \$2,083,696, or \$651,182 now raised, which is more than a third more than the present tuition trustees who went on record in large part of the rural townthey paid \$1. In fact, many of be able to get along without tultion tax to support their The present levy is ample and should not be increased

Professor James, one of the editors of the the American Academy of Political and Social Science, has unintentionally rendered the present United States great service. It has been said it talkative body that ever sat as Congress. Mr. James shows that of the First Congress can deration was the first apportion-Feb. 7, 1792, the apportionment in the House and fourdevoted to its discussion, passed by a close vote. The up and discussed the bill to March 12 and passed a sub-House, after five days' disected the Senate amendments. conference, and on March 28 accepted the Senate amendsident Washington kept the bill ne could and vetoed it. Subcompromise bill was passed ved; but the present Senate could um to be more deliberative or than was a Senate of twenty-six which devoted twenty days to discussion of an apportionment bill.

Parks's statue of Bacchante, which has xhibition in this city for several tinues to attract many visitors, hundred during one day reso many persons should have mselves of the opportunity of tatue since it was placed on exhere speaks well for the culture and ers have expressed the opinion that so fine

tion for the purchase of the statue take

## A TOO-ZEALOUS REFORMER.

The township trustee who asked the trus

tees' convention to petition the Legisla-

ture to make it a misdemeanor for a newswithout his consent, unless he doubtedly actuated by the purest motives. and far-reaching consequences of his mos remarkable proposition. It would not only embarrass the newspapers, but not to publish names would distress the newspaper readers. While a great many people would more than cheerfully consent to the use their names in connection with creditable transactions, the publisher would be liable to prosecution if he did not obtain the con sent of every person to use his name in all the transactions which make up the life and movement of society. Movements are important because of the persons who are tant not so much for what they are as for those who are connected with them. Even the Southport trustee, if he is a reader of a daily newspaper, would find himself deprived of the information most essential if names could not be printed. He could not even come to the knowledge of the death of prominent persons outside of his neighborhood if a newspaper publisher were out his knowledge if papers could not publicenses are issued. The story of a horrible murder could be given, but it would close the remark that the names of the victim and murderer cannot be given cause their consent to publication could not accused murderer should take place, the publisher could not publish the name of the accused or of the cloud of witnesses who naturally testify in such cases without sources of a millionaire to pay the fines and the years of a Methusaleh for imprison ment ere he could breathe the air of li

For the benefit of the Southport reformin a distant place in Indiana and should pick up a paper in which, under black headlines, he should be appalled with the statement that the residences of three prominent residents of Southport had burned at midnight and several of the inmates had lost their lives, but, because of the law which had been enacted at the suggestion of the township trustees, the name of the owners of the houses or of those who had lost their lives cannot be given, what hours of terrible suspense the Southport trustee would endure because of his bungling attempt at reforming the publication

of newspapers! If the reformer in Southport will calmly consider the whole subject he must come to the conclusion that he would have the hearty co-operation of all those persons who have committed or desire to commit crimes, because his law would destroy not only the usefulness of the most effective army of detectives in the world, but it would remove a power which is more potential in holding the criminal element

# THE WEARING OF THE HAT.

Within the last two or three years Legislatures of various States have "viewed with alarm" the appearance on the streets of women in bloomers, and, feeling that the public looked to them to protect its morals have sought to enact laws prohibiting the wearing of the bifurcated garments. It not recalled that they succeeded in any instance in getting such a measure through, adverse feminine influences having interfered with their plans to make petticoats the only legal garb for the women folk; but had they done so it is safe to say would have had no other effect than that increasing the number of pairs of bloomers flaunted before the eyes of blushing and discomfited man. The nature of womanwhich does not, in truth, differ greatly from very human-is such that when she is forbidden to do a certain thing she is diately seized by an earnest desire to do it. demnation she sees no good reason. The meaning that she would like nothing of the from that State may as well save their amsusceptible male Kansan will certainly in greater danger than ever from the in

cendiary apparel. It is probable that the spirit of contrarithe bloomers because they are forbidden explains in some degree the persistence theater. She naturally resents having the sponsible for it. It is true that Paul's in-

leave Indianapolis, and it is probable that fashion of men baring their heads when steps will be taken to purchase and keep it under a roof. For eighteen hundred years here. The Journal is in hearty accord with | women have been taught, in season and structions of Saint Paul. They have rebelled against some of his laws and have broken loose from them, but at a cost of of bonnet wearing which they pecially dear to them and that they rea shock? Is it surprising that they ask themselves where city councils and theater managers get the authority to supersede Saint Paul or that they hesitate to obey the new order? They see already that it will not be enough to remove their hats in the theater; even now there disposition to extend the fashion to church congregations, and when that is accomplished then, indeed, will Saint Paul turned down. The delays this branch and that he finds it convenient at times to take forty winks behind a big Sunday But woman, grown wise by experience, knows that from sheer love of authority he will soon attempt to abolish feminine headgear in the house of prayer. will be well for city councils to ask themselves if they are not assuming too great a responsibility in ignoring Paul, and to consider whether it is not better to wait patiently until a Parisian edict pronounces that will "go." Paul or no Paul. A com-

#### IS THE UNITED STATES A MOUSE IN A TRAP!

In a recent conversation concerning the

Western hemisphere, a patriotic American

which extends from ocean to ocean, said: "There sits Great Britain, and here, and here," Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Bermuda islands, the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras. "At all of these places," continued the speaker, "Great Britain has coaling stations and fortifications, and they are all connected by telegraph, so that if be obtained. When the trial of such an | the United States were to send a war vessel from New York it would be known to the British garrisons in all these places instantly. On the Pacific side she has Vancouver island, with its rich coal mines and magnificent harbor, with harbors and powerful fortifications on the mainland. will have an ocean cable to Hawaii before the United States will, and if we are not careful she will have the islands themselves. She has been trying for years by force, fraud or purchase to acquire a foothold in Central America or an island in the Caribbean sea, and if she gets that she control the approach to the Nicaraguan canal when it is built, if she does not now. I tell you, Great Britain is sitting all Such talk as this is calculated to set Americans thinking, and it is none the less true because it comes from an American of foreign birth. Europeans have seen more of the stealthy aggressions of one power on another than native Americans have, and are less likely to put implicit confidence in the hollow assurances of friendship and good faith which trained diplomatists are accustomed to make. In a military sense it is not much of an exaggeration to say that Great Britain surrounds us. From the foundation of the government she camped along the entire northern border, having bullied and beaten us out of an immense strip of territory by having the boundary line fixed at forty-nine degrees after we had insisted on "fifty-four-forty or fight." She owns and controls one-half of the great lakes on our northern border. Her fortifications, naval stations, coaling stations and submarine telegraphs form a cordon from Halifax down our Atlantic coast to the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Pacific side she could collect and coal a fleet of war ships quicker than the United States could. No reader of British history or student of British policy will believe that she has acquired and held on to these possessions without a purpose. Great Britain does not do anything without a purpose. She does not build fortifications and submarine cables or maintain naval and amusement that she sits in so many places, surrounded by the paraphernalia of war, al-

most near enough to our coast to throw cannon ball on American soil. She does this in pursuance of a fixed, traditional, unarying aggressive British policy. It is not Litended to say here that Great Britain intends, expects or desires to have war with the United States. Probably nothing further from her purpose at present. But she intends and means to be fully prepared o acquire more if she can. Not to do this policy and the British character itself can has been Great Britain's policy from surrendered was the United States, and sh States, and yet Great Britain never an opportunity to appropriate a bit land. Her foreign policy was never moraggressive than it is at present. It must. Britain does not like war for war's sake, but is always ready for it and will rethat she has occupied, or to acquire that which she covets. This policy is steadfast and unchangeable. It is not affected by any administration to another rope, Asia, Africa, America and the islands the British government endures

contrary, any controversy growing out of | ing Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, Tur-

have to be submitted to arbitration with a possibility of our position and the doctrine itself being overthrown. Again, suppose any European ruler? These are important points to be considered in connection with the ratification of the treaty, and they should be considered in the light of the fact that Great Britain is already encamped round about us on every side. It would not be pleasant to wake up some morning and find ourselves in the predicament of a mouse in a trap.

# THOUGHT PHOTOGRAPHY.

At intervals during the past six months newspapers which adopt the cheap easy plan of being edited by syndicates have printed articles, punctuated with big. black smudges called illustrations, which described in vague and sloppy style certain alleged developments in the way photographing thought. The character of the articles, to say nothing of the charac of the papers that printed them, was enough to cause the discriminating reader to doubt their authenticity, and it is probable that the first and natural impulse would be to deny the possibility of such photography, no matter how the subject was presented. But in these days of X-rays and other undoubted scientific discoveries it is not safe to take the position that any mon council is a different and inferior development in the world of science, however opposed to accepted ideas, is impossible. Some other testimony tends to corroborate the rather dubious syndicate tales. Two physicians of New York, one a specialist in brain physiology, the other an expert hypnotist, are said to have succeeded in photographing the mental images of the thoughts in their own minds, and only attained their purpose by the indirect method of having them impressed first or the brains of others. Before the subjects were placed under the hypnotic spell each was instructed to think of nothing but his own hand. Each imagined, then, that the laboratory was full of hands and, judging by the distinct impressions received on photographic plate, the hands were really

This was a mere sensational story con structed by some ingenious, but not ingenuous, gentleman of the press, or it may have an element of truth. If the latter, it affords room for reflection and opens up vast and not altogether agreeable possibilities. If the thoughts of hypnotized persons can be brought to light in this way is only a question of time when the mental workings of the normal individual will b caught by the camera, also; for the mere fact of photography seems to prove that the acts of the mind are purely physical and that when an image is formed upon the brain an actual material emanation in the same likeness floats out into space the property of anyone who has the power to seize it. Such a person may be the man with the camera, or the one with that peculiar sensitiveness of nerves which some investigators into mental phenomena have termed a development of a sixth sense. This transmission of material substance. volatile though it be, as a result of brain action, helps to explain the mysteries of mindreading and telepathy, phenomena that do occur, though the skeptical may doubt. But it is not entirely pleasant to picture one's thoughts, the idle and foolish as well as the profound and wise drifting way to be taken up by whatever susceptible person encounters them. Pre sumably they are not labeled with the name and address of the original owner, a reflection that is comforting in case of the trivial musings, but less so if the ideas are great. It would be gratifying to the least egotistical individual to know that his most powerful meditations bore a trademark that would cause them to be recognized as his wherever they might wander. This would enable the author who could not find a publisher to get his views into circulation anyhow, and would protect the originator of a patentable idea, especially if the label bearing his address also contained the date on which the thought was born. There are many objections to having the mind thus constantly on exhibition, or kodak. A prevailing idea versation, the mind of each being an open page to all the rest. Some exacting, though perhaps unregenerate, persons have criticised this condition of affairs as far from bors. If the same restrictions are to exist science the question will again be asked if life is worth living. Yet, after all, there will be a satisfaction in turning a mind kodak on our associates and our pastors and masters, and learning whether they

mean what they say or not Some person calls attention to the fact that when Mr. Fairbanks is elected to United States Senate Indianapolis will have both senators from this State. This has not happened before since Morton and Hendricks served together in the Senate twenty-five years ago, though there have that peroid, viz., McDonald, Harrison and nothing of the kind. It simply shows that bright and able men from all parts of the to be drafted into public life. This is true all the professions and all lines of timber in Indianapolis. There is some good gubernatorial timber here, too, and, as experience has shown, some good presidential timber. It is a little singular, by the way that Oliver P. Morton was the only senator the State has ever had who was a native Indianian. Since his time every senator ex-

who served from 1869 to 1875, was a native of Maine, though he came to this State before he was a voter.

Senator John Sherman, in the closing chapter of his book, expressed himself as

I hope that our people will be content with internal growth, and avoid the complications of foreign acquisitions. A republic should not hold dependent provinces or possessions. Every new acquisition will create new embarrassments. The Union already embraces enough discordant elements without adding others. If my life is prolonged I will do all I can to add to the strength and prosperity of the United States, but nothing to extend its limits or to add new dangers by the acquisition of foreign territory.

This is significant, now that Mr. Sherman is to be secretary of state in the next Cabinet. It may be taken for granted that, as secretary of state, Mr. Sherman will oppose any scheme to purchase and annex

If the American people are wise they will turn a very deaf car to every siren song the most effective devices ever contrived for transferring property from the weak to the strong. In its initial stages the mortgage of the future to the present may seem to bring prosperity, but the show is delusive and short. When the drunk is over and a return to financial sobriety is attempted then it is found that

Long is the way And hard that out of hell leads up to light. This has been the invariable lesson of

every issue of fiat money. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has long been known as an expert in the expression of tender sentiment, but some recent verses prove her to be an equally powerful realist. In a poem in the New York Tribune Ella wants to know whether or not love will grow cold. After some preliminary lines explaining how "he" said he loved her, called her hair silk threads, her cheek her round, full throat would bring despair hypnotized subjects. The doctors had to Venus or to Psyche, she explains that time and care will fade her locks,

How will it be when I, no longer fair, Plead for his kiss with cheeks whence The early snowflakes melted quite away? The roseleaf dead-and in whose sallow

Lies the deep-sunken track of life's gaunt When this full throat shall wattle fold

Like some ripe peach left dying on a wall, Its music has exhaled-will love grow cold?" If it will be any comfort to her, the Journal offers assurance that he will probably love her for herself alone without regard to the uncomeliness of her neck, because by that time he will not be a gay young chappie himself; "life's crow," whatever that bird may be, will probably have clawed him into a condition which will untit him for hunting a less antiquated love. He will probably wear throat whiskers and have a countenance like a persimmon. But, oh! Ella, sweet poetess of passion, why didst thou paint thyself even in anticipation in this realistic way? Why destroy a fond and fair ideal in the mind of an admiring public? To cling to romance and avoid the real is best. A wattled or accordion throat! Nay, nay,

A biographer of Ibsen says the dramatist ana hotel reading the papers. On his right and he has a glass of brandy and on his left a glass of beer, and from them he takes alternate sips as he reads. Some of his dramas give the impression that he indulges in mixed drinks while he writes, also. At all events, it seems likely that his readers would be in a proper condition of mind to understand him if they fortified themselves with brandy and beer, horrible though the combination be in itself.

Your Uncle Platt, of New York, asked he names of the legislators who voted against him in the senatorial caucus, and when he was told he wrote them down and put the list in his pocket. Oh, he won't do a thing to those seven!

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Bachelor Boarder. "What," asked the infant boarder, "what

is a barefaced fraud?" Instantly upspake the bachelor boarder, saying, "The first on record was called Eve."

Despair. "Oh." she moaned, "to think that I should

have come to this!" But there was no help for it. Her companion, who had brought her there, had friend in the oratorical contest, and he was near the last of the list.

Fit and Proper.

Mrs. Watts-How silly men get over poli tics. I read of a man in Kentucky who left orders that "16 to 1" should be engraved Mr. Watts-I don't call that silly. He

couldn't have suggested a more appropriate place.

In Thorough Contempt. "That Irishman who has opened on the other corner says he will run you out of daily loafer.

"I hear dot," said Mr. Geishorn, placidly rinsing another glass, "but he don't cut any figure mit my ice already, hein?"

SCIENTIFIC. The rarity of rheumatism in the damp climate of Japan is attributed to the mainly

vegetable diet of the people. To the work of its botanical department is credited the condition of Jamaica, the one prosperous colony of the West Indies A new source of true gutta percha, capathe world's supply, is reported to have been found in a creeping plant growing in

French Soudan. A new electric discharge phenomenon called electro-capillary light, is produced by Herr O. Schutt, of Jena, by sending the discharge of an induction coil through a glass tube about 1-100 of an inch in diameter. The thin column of air is made powerfully luminous, but the tube is quickly destroyed.

The new candle of Professor Laroche i claimed to be as clear as water, and to burn quietly and without order. The material is made by boiling five parts of colorless gelatin in twenty of water and twentyfive of glycerine until a colorless solution is formed, then adding two parts of tannin in ten of glycerin. The water is driven off by further boiling.

The wettest spot known on earth is Cherrapunji, in India, with a mean annual rain fall of about 350 inches. Observations during 1894 and 1895 in the Kamerun district of land neighborhood life for the Ladies' west Africa have brought to notice another place scarcely less moist, the rainfall at Debunja, in latitude 4 degrees 8 minutes north and longitude 9 degrees east, having been seventy-four inches in the single month of September, 1895. One day's record

In a case reported by Dr. Macnaughtor considerable time from noises in the ear Examination revealed a pink sprouting mass of what appeared to be fungus in the middle ear, but on withdrawal the mass proved to be sprouting hay seed, which had become quite firmly attached to the wall of the meatus. The patient remembered having suddenly felt, over two years ago, as if something had entered the ear.

Ozone inhalations have proven very ef fective in five cases of whooping cough treated by a French physician, M. E. Doumer, who reports other experience in about twenty cases as confirming his own results. The inhalations were administered for ten or fifteen minutes twice a day. Improve-ment was noticed on the second day, the and now Fairbanks. Daniel D. Fratt, attacks of coughing became again violent

during which they received from twelve to | to treat.

twenty-seven inhalations of the ozone. The trials of the torpedo boat Turbinia, built at Wallsend-on-Tyne, to test the applicability of the steam turbine of the Hon, C. A. Parsons to steamboats, should mark has given a signal instance of the opening of a new era in marine propullong, with a displacement of forty-two tons, was driven at a speed of 29.5 knots, which is likely to be exceeded in future experiments. Among the advantages claimed for the system are increased speed, with greatly simplified and lightened machinery and smaller propellers, greatly reduced first cost and running expense, lightened draught and greatly lessened vibration

observers next summer. Seeking the phe- | Christmas. nomena of Roentgen rays, Mr. H. Muraoka, of Kyota, Japan, captured three hundred of showed an impression where it had been covered with the cardboard, but not where the cardboard had been cut away. The be capable of regular reflection, and probably of refraction and polarization, but had no action on fluorescent screens or electric discharges, their most striking property seeming to be that penetrative power is imparted to them by filtration through paper, cardboard or metal plates. The unfil tered glow worm light, which may be easily reflected, refracted or polarized like ordinary light, has no photographic effect whatever. The attraction of cardboard for the Muraoka rays appears to be a phenomenon analogous to that giving magnetism to

Why a piece of red-hot tool steel becomes flint-like in hardness when suddenly quenched in water has been one of the most perplexing of problems to the metallurgist. In one of his recent notable lectures at the Sheffield Technical School, Prof. J. O. Arnold remarked that for many years inquirers had been satisfied with the explanation that the hardness was due to a driving of the molecules closer together by the shock, but this theory was upset by the increase in volume of the steel on hardening. A search of five years by the metallurgical department of the Sheffield Technical School has been rewarded by what is probably a true explanation. With intriphysical apparatus-the object of which was to measure accurately the seeming paradox of how much hotter a piece of steel became on cooling and how much cooler on heating, phenomena due to the formation or dissociation of compounds in the steel itself-it was proven almost beyond a doubt that the diamond hardness of quenched steel is due to the presence of a remarkable subcarbide of iron, and that the action of tempering results from the fact that far below red heat this compound decomposes and dilutes the mass with soft iron. The permanent magnetism of steel depends on the amount of this compound

The scenery of Mars is probably a good deal like that of western Europe, says Mr. Edward Proctor in the Observer. In Europe only have we seas of that bottlenecked shape they have or Mars. The scenery of Europe is chiefly remarkable for its variety; while not possessing the highest mountains, there are many ranges and no two alike. In reckoning up the various features of Mars, we find a very moist climate, giving the planet much warmth, with small solar heat, red skies due to the same cause as the warm climate, and also probably a luxurious vegetation, for in warm and moist climates we always have a rank growth of vegetable life. This in turn must give Mars much organic life. Furthermore Mars has a rugged and mountainous crust, split and divided in all directions by the long, narrow seas known as the canals. We have here a fairly complete picture, and the conclusion we must draw is that Mars is a far more beautiful world than our own. A peculiar circumstance is the almost complete absence of sound. The absence of wind is another fact worthy of note. The sun is at a greater distance, the year nearly twice the length of ours, and the climate is so mild that there can be no winds of any strength. Mars being older than the earth, it may have a civilization hundreds of thousands of years ahead of human civilization. The superior race may much larger or much smaller than we are; it is unlikely that they resemble us, so species of the animal world take in their struggle for the survival of the fittest,

### SHREDS AND PATCHES. There are some men who are always po-

lite-they have gloved souls.-Balzac. The jokes men perpetrate live after them -and turn up periodically on the editor's desk.-Wrinkles Dolly Swift-What kind of a girl is she?

Sally Gay-The kind that calls a Wagner sleeping car a "Vogner."-Judge. An Hypothesis-"Papa, why does the sun go south in the winter?" "Oh, I suppose he can afford to .- Detroit Journal. In a bright field a tiny cloud overshadowed a daisy. "What a dark world this is!" cried the daisy .- E. S. O'Conor.

There is plenty of room at the top, but there is just as much discontent per capita there as there is at the bottom.-Puck The poorest people are not those who have to get much out of little, but those who get little out of much.—Ram's Horn. When a man doesn't know enough make a living his wife always says he is too honest to succeed.-New York Press.

"Bilkerton's death was lamentable. wasn't it?" "Yes, but awfully stylish-he died in his private car."-Chicago Tribune. The theatrical definition of a scandal is a state of affairs by which you get your picture into the newspapers .- New York

At a New York Literary Club-"Hoot awa', mon! Hoo 're ye the day?" Brawlie, brawlie! Thank ye If many of the chronic diseases of which

people complain should be analyzed they would turn out to be nothing but sheer laziness.—Smilax. The average woman's idea of luxury is to ride in a parlor car with a new hat on

and have the porter bring her a glass of ice water.-New York Press 'Folks nebber is satersfied," said Uncle Eben: "er white young lady is allus tryin' ter git frizzes in her hair, an' the culled young lady is allus tryin' ter git 'em out."

### -Washington Star. LITERARY NOTES.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is now writing romance in verse. It will be of considerable length, and will be published sometime during 1897. Richard Harding Davis and Frederick

Remington are on their way to Cuba;

York newspaper and the other to draw pictures to accompany the text. A contemporary of Thackeray, writing about his visits to the old Charterhouse School, leaves this attractive sketch him: "He always seemed, somehow, a boy

to act as war correspondent for a New

grown big, and back among boys." Ibsen's misanthrony is said to have grown on him to such an extent that finds even family life unendurable. never visits his son, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, and when his son married, though he approved the match, he took pains to stay away from

the wedding. The Harpers have secured the American rights to Dr. Fridtiof Nansen's much-disis said to have been paid by an English house, and will tring it out in February. promises to become one of the great books of the year.

Mary E. Wilkins is engaged in writing a Home Journal. They will portray a small ommunity's social indulgences, sketching the old-fashioned quilting party, the timeworn singing school and an apple-paring

versation waiting until he could put his thought into words. Singularly enough in church Kingsley did not stammer at all in reading or speaking; but on his way home from church he would say to the one with whom he was talking: "Oh, iet me stammer now; you won't mind it!"

Very little is heard of M. Jules Verne | tion had been made of the plans. There nowadays, except when he brings out one | are many novel safety devices to prevent of his marvelous books. He is quietly at work, however, at Amiens, in France, and though sixty-eight years of age, is full of energy and as hard working as ever. Just now he is busy in the execution of a plan to publish a series of stories bearing on different countries. Unlike many authors, his mind as he reads up geographical, his-

on interrupting the treatment, and all pa- torical and other books of a scientific tients recovered in nine to fifteen days, nature on the part of the world he is going

The Denver (Col.) Times recently published the following: "The truthful Mr. Gilder, editor of the Century, who talked to his truthful principles by dating a poem The vessel, which is one hundred feet | which appeared early in December, 'Bethlehem, Holy Week, 1896.' Coming from a man. publishers make Colorado cusable for not knowing that the author of the poem was in Bethlehem during holy week of 1806, but it would seem that even differences as to the currency should Glow worms will have a new charm for | not change holy week from Easter to

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, whose novel of the mutiny, "On the Face of the Waters," the glow worms that swarm on June nights | is just coming out in an American edition has been accused of playing tricks with with a sensitive plate partly covered with Indian orthography. She states thereupon cardboard. On development, the plate that she has deliberately misspelled the words because she wants her readers to pronounce them correctly. In the course of her explanation she contributes a useful new kind of rays thus discovered proved to note on two famous words in the "Jungle Book." She heard some English people of education, she says, speaking of the "Bandar Log" as if the words rhymed with "pandar" and "fog." It seems they should be pronounced so as to rhyme with 'thunder" and "rogue," It would be interesting, says the New York Tribune, if some one, Mrs. Steel, perhaps, or Mr. Kipling himself would write a little paper on this question of pronunciation. How about Mowgli, for example? Does one pronounce him as one pronounces Cholmondeley?

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Lord Salisbury turns the scale at 252 pounds. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, weighs less than 117 pounds. Beer steins and loving cups are used as

decorative features in many houses where

glass of cider wouldn't be tolerated for James McNeill Whistler has had his stu-

dio quite emptied of pictures by a wealthy American, who insisted on buying everything the artist had on hand. Mr. Robert Barrett Browning is estab-

lishing a school at Asolo, Italy, for the benefit of girls employed in the silk mills there, thus linking still closer to that spot the memory of the poet. Mr. Gladstone writes to a friend: "The

book longest in my possession is 'Sacred Dramas,' presented to me by the authoress, Hannah Moore, inscribed, 'As you

ing out of it, allow me,' etc. The house in which Faust is supposed to have been born, in Roda, near Weimar, was recently sold for old building material for \$22. It is nearly five centuries old, and narrowly escaped being taken to the Chicago exposition a few years ago.

Charles Eliot Norton, the well-known Harvard professor, who might be termed the Ward McAlister of art and literature, is out in a tirade on the prevailing vulgarity among young women. Prof. Norton particularly stigmatizes the chewing-gum

The poet and novelist, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, is the fortunate beneficiary of a legacy of \$200,000 and a summer home from the late Henry L. Pierce, the Boston mil-Each of the twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich is favored with an addition-

al bequest of \$100,000. Isaac B. Allen, the negro of Boston who was elected a member to the Governor's council last November, declares that he has been successively offered \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$20,000 to resign the office. He says he cannot be bought off, and he adds: "I put my race above money, party or anything else, and I would not disgrace it. Yes, sir am going to advise the Governor, and shall be on hand at every meeting of the

In the course of an address on "Enforced Philanthropy" before a New England women's club Miss Agnes Repplier recently declared that "We take from the farmer and the butcher to give to the baker and the candle-stick maker; and hard-working actors, singers and writers, succumbing to the blandishments of a polite committee, are robbed of their rest

and recreation in order that they may give innumerable are the forms the different | their service to some benefit entertainment or to the woman's edition of a newspaper. Mrs. Annie Brown Adams, daughter of John Brown and last survivor of his family, is in direct need. Horatio N. Rust, of Pasadena, writes that Mrs. Adams is living in the northern part of California, struggling with adversity and trying to bring up her family of eight children. Recently the house took fire, and, with its contents, was burned. The family is struggling to pay off a small mortgage, and has

nothing, except what friends supply, with which to build a house and live through The genealogical tree of President-elect William McKinley has been traced by a Chicagoan, Edward A. Claypool, to its root in the great Duncan Macduff, the same Thane of Fife who slew Macbeth and who was immortalized by Shakspeare. The Mackintosh clan came from the Macduffs and from that clan came the clan Farquharson. One of this clan, Findlay, had four sons, who took the name MacIania, dethe clan McKinley. Of this clan James, "the trooper," went to Ireland and became the ancestor of a large portion of the Irish McKinleys. His son, James McKinley, came to America before the revolu-

nary war. A damsel of Biddeford, Mc., Has driven some fellows inse. Their love not requiting. The verses they're writing, Are copious, sad and ine.

He hovered around her and watched her And hung on each musical word: And she was aware of his stifled sighs.

And the throbs of his heart she heard And, though nothing was said between these two. He knew she knew that he knew she

Philadelphia Times.

# AN AEROSTATIC RAILWAY.

A Balloon To Be the Propelling Power Used in Carrying Passengers. Railway World.

The official stamp of approval has just been put on the most novel railroad that has ever been built. A balloon is to be the propelling power used in carrying passengers to and from the top of the Hochstauffen mountain, at Bad Reichenhall, a beautiful watering place in the Austrian Alps. The scheme is known as the aerostatic railway, and is the invention of Enginneer Volderauer. He has spent twenty years at work on this idea, and many years of this time have been spent in endeavoring to get official recognition. He has at last secured a body of engineering experts which has said that the scheme proposed is feasible and safe.

On this recommendation the local authorities have sanctioned the road's construction up the mountain. Bad Reichenhall is a summer place, visited each season by a thousand persons, not only natives but travelers from other countries, who have been drawn there to take the waters. The top of the Hochstauffen mountain offers a most lovely view, but the climb to the summit is a tedious and uninviting one. Its well-trodden paths offer none of the charms and excitement of mountain climbing, because the mountain is so undiversified. sides present a steep slope, varied but little, and this makes the walk unattractive until the top is reached. Here the most entrancing view presents itself, and is one which no sojourner in the neighborhood permits

himself to mis-The power by which visitors are to climb this mountain is furnished by a captive the side of the roadbed. A trailer, furnished with many wheels, clasps this wooden rail, and to this trailer the passenger car is fas-The operator has a seat in the car tened. and a cord swings between his place and the balloon, by which the gas supply is regulated. He has also several brakes and safety devices at hand in case of accident. At the foot of this unique railroad is a gas tank and generator. Gas is made here to illuminate the town and also for the pur-

pose of filling the balloon. A charge sufficient to carry the car to the op of the mountain is given it at the start, and when the grade has been mounted and all is ready for the return down the mountain a small quantity of gas is released, and the car starts down, its rapid descent being checked by the gas that has been allowed to remain in the balloon, Permission to construct the aerostatic railroad was granted only after the most searching investiga-

any serious accidents. Progress in Art.

Washington Post. Such progress is being made in art that some day the gentlemen who draw the pictures for the comic newspapers may he thinks of the plot last, letting it form in | able to produce a trarap without the tomato can attachment